

Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DUNN, & E. KEESE
PROPRIETORS.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1867.

Acknowledgment.

Our thanks are due Mr. Paul Lusk for a writer of these fine Irish Potatoes mentioned two weeks back. We are fully convinced that "Solomon in all his glory" never had such potatoes as these.

Anonymous Potatoes.

Some one who wants to be good by stealth, has clandestinely left away or about a dozen or two of potatoes upon our table. We weighed two of them, one weighed four, the other three pounds. For the appreciation and delivery at this office of the individual who perpetrated this dark and secret act, we offer a handsome reward.

Handiwork.

"D. R. D." hands us a bunch of beautiful thread and says: "Here is a triumph of domestic ingenuity and industry of which you must take particular notice." It turns out to be thread spun from cotton not carded—rolls made with five taper fingers and smooth made of a lady of our town—who, we verily believe, can do anything—from the intellectual and ornamental down to the practical and homely.

A Present.

Our dream is at last realized! A lady, the kindest of the kind, the most thoughtful of the thoughtful, and certainly one of the most ingenious of knitters, has presented us with a pair of beautiful stone-colored woolen gauntlets—smooth and symmetrical. The gauntlet part is a pattern for all knitters. We assure her that our thanks are by no means an idle phrase.

"Planter."

We call attention to the very admirable article signed "Planter."

The Fire at Vaucluse.

The burning of the drying room of the Vaucluse factory, (says the Charleston Courier) on Sunday last, endangering the factory building itself, and causing a damage to the proprietors, estimated at \$25,000, has been erroneously stated to have occurred at Graniteville. Vaucluse is several miles distant from Graniteville, and the Graniteville Company have no connection with or interest in the Vaucluse factory, which is the private property of James J. Gregg & Co.

Our young friend Dan Tompkins has our thanks for an August paper of Tuesday evening—but we find no news of importance therein.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where thieves break through and steal."

On Monday night was enacted in our town, the most unbecoming and broadcast burglary. Four or five places were forcibly entered. Our worthy townsman, Mr. Edmund Penn, was the chief sufferer by the raid. His store was broken open, and goods to a large amount were stolen; the box of staves (oh, happy thief!) which ornamented his show-case, was among the things appropriated. See transit!

Divorced "American citizens of African descent" have been committed to jail upon suspicion. Next week we will give the upshot of the matter.

Financial.

We publish, in another column, the measure recommended to our country and government, by the representatives of the different banks of our State, lately assembled in convention at Columbia. These measures repudiate the barons of repudiation—direct or indirect.

Deferred.

We have been compelled to defer until next week the obituary notice of Lieut. J. C. Lovell, Corp. E. R. R. and W. M. Dean, and other important articles.

Be Thoughtful, Liberal, Merciful.

We hope every one will read the rejoined simple but eloquent appeal of the "Southern Sisters' Aid Society," and that every one will give it due consideration; and that all will remember that Christ not only left the poor "always with us," but said also: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

TO THE PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD.

We appeal to your sympathies in behalf of the suffering poor in your midst. We do all we can, but without money we cannot continue to relieve the grinding necessities of ten poor families, whose only means of subsistence is that doubtful pittance called needle money. We therefore ask leave to lay through these columns, some substantial assistance from those who are able, and we trust no less able than willing, to contribute to help those whom Christ's legacy leaves "always with us."

SOUTHERN SISTERS' AID SOCIETY.

A few deserters re-captured were executed at Atlanta on Friday last.

Business is thriving all over the North under the war demand, but everything is 100 per cent. higher than formerly.

All the Northern returns indicate large Republican majorities.

According to No. three papers there is but little excitement about the call for three hundred to five hundred men. Large bounties bring numerous recruits, but the draft must be resorted to in many places. An armed force will be required to execute it.

Gov. V. Yee has returned to Raleigh from his North Carolina. He reports that the Federalists have been driven back to Tennessee, and that everything is quiet in that section of the State.

The Knoxville Register says General Hood has been promoted to a Lieutenant Generalship for meritorious services.

Mr. Lewis Pittford, a citizen of White County, Ga., was killed Nov. 3d, while endeavoring to arrest a felon, at that station. Tories and bushwhackers are constantly committing depredations upon loyal citizens in White County and vicinity.

Our troops throughout the Mississippi Department are now well clothed, well fed and the best of spirits.

A late letter from Knoxville to the North states that Barreille finds great difficulty in provisioning his troops in East Tennessee, and an effort is being made to get supplies to Knoxville by river.

It is now stated that only about four hundred of Hoke's and Hay's brigades were captured during the late engagement in Virginia. The rest have been released. It is said when they retreated the order was given to scatter, and each man take care of himself, and they did so as far as they were able.

Col. Jas. H. Witherspoon has been elected a member of Congress from the First Congressional District, beating his opponent, Hon. John McQueen, 140 votes.

Running the Blockade.

The partnership—or rather proposed partnership—between the States of Georgia and the sharp Yankees—Lusk and Wood—is a very suggestive episode in the history of the war. This scheme has been brought to light, but many more of a similar character are revealed in darkness we are left to conjecture. We have seen enough however to convince us that it is time this blockade running should be stopped. We are well satisfied that it is the root of all our evils—and they are many. The poor are in danger of being starved; and as for the rest, we shall have to be in the position of Capt. A. A. Taylor's company when marched through Coventry, who, it is among them, but that "a shirt and a shirt among them." And all this from blockade running. This may not be very apparent, but it is nevertheless true; and we think we can show it to be so.

The obvious and immediate cause of our troubles is the depreciated value of our currency; but whence comes this depreciation? From an over issue of Treasury notes, we shall be told. This is to a certain extent true, but it is only half the truth. There has been an excessive issue from Mr. Mendenhall's press beyond doubt. But the Government has attempted to remedy this evil by offering 8 per cent. Bonds in market, and inviting the people to fund their Treasury Notes. This however has not been done—and why? Because of the foreign trade carried on by blockade runners. The profits of this trade—and they have been fabulous—and the excitement of this species of gambling have employed a large portion of the currency of the country. The holders of Treasury notes—many of them—have found it more profitable to carry on trade, through the blockade, than to invest their funds in Government Bonds, and hence these Bonds have not been taken, and the currency is flooded with \$500,000,000. This is the real cause of the present high prices of food and clothing. Reduce the currency to a proper amount and the prices of these necessities will soon find a reasonable place. We have no means of knowing the exact amount of capital engaged in this blockade running, but we are satisfied that it is enormous. We mention this estimate at the cotton, tobacco, and naval stores purchased with a view of running the blockade. Some estimate may be made of the amount of capital so invested, when we are told that \$120,000,000 are sufficient for the legitimate business of the country, and we find \$500,000,000 in circulation; and the holders of these notes refusing to fund them in 8 per cent. Bonds. It is evident from these facts that there must be an enormous trade going on somewhere with Treasury notes, a trade which prevents their being funded. This trade is no other than running the blockade.

Let Congress put a stop to the running of the blockade by all private individuals, and we need soon have these Treasury notes all funded.

We do not propose stopping the importation of foreign goods—we need them and they should be supported—but let the business be done exclusively by Government ships. Private individuals it is said will do the business much better than the Government. Very true, so far as the interest of these blockade runners themselves is concerned, but not for the interest of the Government. If this business was exclusively in the hands of the Government, it could clothe and shoe the army on as good, if not better, terms than it now does; and would cause the capital now engaged in blockade running to be invested in Government Bonds; and then the country would be relieved of its greatest danger.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor: I am happy to state that the adjourned meeting, held on the 16th inst., to provide food for the needy families of the Village of Edgefield, was well attended by the Village and vicinity, and a favorable response given to the object. There are now subscribed nearly four loads of wood, and \$247 paid to purchase food; besides two persons have agreed to furnish one family each with wood for the winter—and a few more to hear from.

For the Advertiser.

The Edgefield Village Aid Association is anxious to make up a box of bedding for the needy Edgefield soldiers in Bragg's army. Any donation of Cotton, Cloth, half-worn bed spreads, Comforts, Quilts, or any other material to assist us in our effort, will be most thankfully received, and duly acknowledged. Any person having friends there, and wishing to send blankets or other bedding to them, can have a space in our box for the purpose. The article sent must be directed to the individual it is intended for.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Wm. Goodman, Sec'y.

For the Advertiser.

The Southern Sisters' Aid Society takes great pleasure in acknowledging the following donations: From Mrs. J. B. Griffin 10 gallons Molasses and 50 lbs. of Flour; From Col. Thomas G. Bacon, \$50; From Gen. M. C. M. Hammond, \$50. We are anxious to procure fuel, and other articles of necessity for the needy families in this vicinity; but our Treasury being almost empty, we must appeal to the generosity of the friends of this cause, for their assistance. We hope to have from them, a hearty response, in the way of money, provisions, or wood.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. J. LEWIS JONES, Pres.

For the Advertiser.

Brother Soldiers and Fellow Citizens: Kind friends saw first winter to nominate me for the Sheridania of Edgefield District at the ensuing election, which nomination I accepted, with a desire to serve them in that capacity, should it be their pleasure to elect me. As I have not the opportunity of canvassing the District, I am compelled to take this means of correcting erroneous impressions created in different parts of the District, which are calculated to injure me in my election. It is said of me that, "I am an able bodied soldier, that I have a good position in the army, and therefore should not be elected." I thank God that I am an able bodied soldier, and that I enjoy the confidence of my brother soldiers in this command; so much so, as to be able to hold "a good position in the army." But does that disqualify me in the least for the position I seek at home? It never has entered my mind yet to quit the service should it be my fortune to be elected; there are plenty of competent young men who have been enlisted in this war, who would make efficient clerks to transact all business that there is, or will be, in the Sheriff's Office during the existence of the day.

For the Advertiser.

I entered the service in the Spring of 1861, have been at my post ever since, and I desire now to assure my friends, and my country, that I will remain there, unless entirely disabled, until this war shall end.

For the Advertiser.

Having been connected with the office for one term, and being known by most of the voters in the District, I must leave it with them to judge of my competency or incompetency, without any electioneering.

For the Advertiser.

T. H. CLARK.

In speaking of Gov. Lee the Richmond papers say he is really, but that it would not be proper to say where his headquarters are at present, or what movements are taking place in our army.

Impressment of Supplies for the Army.

Numerous complaints have recently reached us with the unfeeling and oppressive conduct of certain Commissioners, Post Quartermasters, and all styled Government Agents, in extorting provisions of their way to market, and in threatening penalties and forfeitures with the seizure of their brains, and other supplies, if they shall sell them or attempt to sell them except to the Government. There is not the slightest warrant of authority for such a course, and the innocent is concerned in it, should be unhesitatingly treated to the horse power of a coat of iron and fetters. The attention of all planters, farmers, and producers is called to the following emphatic action of the War Department on the subject. They will see that protection against seizure of supplies on their way to market, or to consumers, is full and complete.

C. S. OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Richmond, Va., November 6, 1863.

General Order No. 113.

To rectify prevalent misconceptions in regard to the policy and practice of this Department on the subject of impressment, the following being extracts of General Order of March 29th, is reprinted:

AMT. T. AND J. G. GUY'S OFFICE.

Richmond, Va., March 13, 1863.

General Order No. 31.

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons in the War Department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies, must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the Government have violated their instructions. Now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of such instructions, it is hereby ordered:

I. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances, whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption or that of his family, employees or slaves.

II. That no officer shall at any time, unless specially ordered to do so by a General commanding in a case of emergency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III. These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War; and the officers exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond the authority given in those instructions, will be held strictly responsible."

In conformity with the foregoing, to prevent any inconsiderate action on the part of officers or agents charged with the duty of impressment, they are enjoined, and further ordered, (which will not be given unless under imperative exigencies for the supply of the army) not to impress any necessities of subsistence to man, owned by producers, in transit to market, unless retained an unreasonable time from consumers. By order.

Signed: S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

MEADE'S LATE DEFEAT.

MEADE'S LATE DEFEAT.—Facts are being published in the Northern papers which prove that the late advance of Lee and the retreat of Meade was a great success to the Confederacy and very disastrous to Lincoln's Government. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times speaks of the matter in the following bold terms:

A great disaster befell the Federal army of the Potomac. If it were possible to cover the Administration with a deeper load of infamy than that under which it has long suffered, the events of last week do it.

Lee has not been told in his designs, as the Government would lead the public to believe; on the contrary, he defeated Meade in eight engagements in six days, and compelled him to fall back from Culpeper to Washington with such precipitation as obliged him to leave his dead and wounded in the enemy's hands.

His weary and exhausted troops only find rest and shelter under the defenses of the capital. The country may congratulate itself that the whole army escaped being entirely cut off from Washington.

Nothing saved the army from utter annihilation but the good generalship of Meade. When Congress meets this winter, it will find itself in a beleaguered Capital.

It is a wise saying that luck will not last always. Not even the luck of a "lousy cat" will endure forever. As is seen in the case of the late Lee, and as is seen in the case of the late Meade, we are all made—

"Like to a lily of the vale,

Or a rat beset by death."

Our days are few, says the Scriptures. The life of the best of us is but a tallow candle; it flickers and grows dim; and is snuffed out at last to be seen only in noxious smoke, to be felt only in vile smell. So with the lousy cat; and so with us all. Each lousy cat has its day. The lousy cat known as Roscoe has had his day; but "tis done. The evening wore on in mist and glooms, in purple clouds of blood and ruin. The twilight fell down, and darkness covers him. He passes, it was a lousy cat should pass, never to grace or frisk again. Adieu, O lousy cat of many fairs! Fare thee well! Slip on at Bark-burn's as you pass through Nashville. Drink us a quart or so of his "nail and nail!" Give him the affectionate regards of all lovers of brown ale, and bid him pre-prepare for a thirty army of visitors by Christmas time! Go to, thou pondorous piece of too, too soiled flesh! Thou art a villain and no true man, be sure as thou art a villain. A nerving Buchanan! Murder most foul is in thee—and any manner of small guilt, from petty larceny to perjury. Go thy ways. Seek for the Beast. There is a warm place by the chimney-log of hell, for you there.

"And the devil is there with ready hand."

To make it as home like as he can!

Chattanooga Rebel.

Lincoln has issued an order relating to the enlistment of negro troops in Maryland. He declares that "any citizen of Maryland, who shall offer his or her slave for enlistment into the military service, shall, if such slave be accepted, receive from the recruiting officer a certificate of receipt, with a descriptive list of such slave not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, upon filing with the above Board a valid deed of manumission and release and making satisfactory proof of title; and any slave so enlisted shall be forever thereafter free."

Extracts from the New Orleans Picayune draw a deplorable picture of affairs. Trade and commerce are stagnant; the people are impoverished, and the Picayune predicts suffering during the coming winter.

Sugar prospects are favorably, but there are fears of only a fifth, or probably a tenth, of the crop being gathered, for want of labor.

We Must Close up our Books.

In order to settle with the Administrator of our late partner in business—Col. A. SIMKINS, dec'd—we are compelled to close up our books in full to this date. Therefore all persons any to indebted to him are earnestly requested to call in and settle the same without delay.

Our collector, Mr. L. H. McCullough, will be out collecting, every opportunity, and we hope will fall to liquidate our old accounts from on presentation of their respective receipts.

Gen. Ayer has been re-elected to Congress from the 3d Congressional District, gaining a majority of 501 votes over the Hon. R. B. Rhet.

Late from East Tennessee.

[Special to the Atlanta Register.]

NEWSPAPERS, Nov. 12.

The notorious Col. Bryson, with three bushwhackers, was killed a few days ago, by a party of Indians.

A lady of intelligence just from Knoxville reports that the Rebels are living on hickories, and a large number of their horses have died from starvation. They have removed their supplies to the Knoxville Depot, the better to defend themselves against the approach of our army.

She states that they feel unable to hold East Tennessee unless they have possession of the road from Knoxville to Chattanooga.

Mrs. Lusk, who lives three miles east of Knoxville, 75 years of age, and a lady of high respect, was brutally murdered by the Yankees a few days ago. Our Tennessee emigrants must cheer up. "A better day is coming."

The weather is clear and cool.

The rebellion "army of the Cumberland" was recently been re-organized, and is now composed of divisions under Rosecrans, Sherman, and Davis, and Wood. It is known that their divisions are smaller than ours, but allowing 6,000 to a division, would make 36,000 men, which if we add the corps of Howard and Hooker, from the Potomac, and Sherman, from the Mississippi army of Grant, estimated at 15,000 each, it will give us a fair estimate of the army's force, amounting to about 81,000. This is a large army to lead, and to haul supplies for, and to bring them from such an immense distance, Louisville, Ky., is no easy task.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in this District, on the 17th of August 1863, JAMES F. LOWRY, in the 46th year of his age.

His illness was long and painful, yet he bore it all with a calm submission, which so much honored and adorned the true Christian character. He united himself with the Baptist Church at Little Springs, Creek, in August 1855, and was a well ordered and devoutly religious man, and a faithful worker in the Christian cause. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Little Springs, Creek, in August 1855, and was a well ordered and devoutly religious man, and a faithful worker in the Christian cause. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Little Springs, Creek, in August 1855, and was a well ordered and devoutly religious man, and a faithful worker in the Christian cause.

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